

# The Hocking Sentinel

LOGAN, OHIO.

V. H. ACKER, Editor and Manager.

1905 NOVEMBER 1905

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## PANORAMA OF THE WORLD

ABOUT THAT WHICH HAS BEEN AND IS TO BE.

All Sides and Conditions of Things are Shown. Nothing Overlooked to make it Complete.

**Wireless Message from Galveston.**  
The DeForest wireless telegraph station at Cleveland, Ohio, received a commercial message from Galveston, Texas, sent by a business house there to a large firm in Cleveland. The message was received while President DeForest and a party of prominent men of Cleveland and other cities were inspecting the plant. The distance from Galveston to Cleveland is 1,100 miles. This is considered a most remarkable feat and DeForest says it is the greatest distance a message has as yet been transmitted on land.

**Turks and Syrians Fight at Picnic.**  
In a fight among 200 Turks and Syrians at a picnic in Michigan City, Ind., Barney Hipp was probably fatally injured and a half dozen other participants were wounded. The men had been drinking liquor furnished them by candidates for election to municipal offices. Intoxicated, the picnickers engaged in a controversy caused by racial and religious prejudices. Knives, clubs and bricks were used and Hipp was beaten and stabbed into insensibility. Twenty participants in the fight have been arrested.

**Man's Body Blown Over Tree Top.**  
An explosion occurred in the Casey saw-mill at Winslow, Ind., which instantly killed William Casey, owner of the mill, and also Jacob Dedman, an employee, and seriously injured Lemuel Morton and Cleveland Beard, employees. The force of the explosion was terrific and shook the country for miles around. The firebox was defective. The boiler was blown fifty feet and the body of Casey was blown over a tree top sixty feet high, striking the earth 210 feet away.

**Civil War in Alabama.**  
The removal of the Baldwin county court house from Bay Minette to Daphne, Ala., that has been in the courts for two years has reached a serious aspect. Sheriff Armstrong, who is on the Bay Minette side, has refused to give up any records of the building and defied arrest. Coroner McKenzie, who has the warrants for Armstrong feared armed resistance and asked the governor to send troops to assist him in carrying out the orders of the court.

**Tourist Train Wrecked.**  
The Southern Pacific southbound coast line limited passenger train dashed into a train of tourist cars at Santa Margarita station, fourteen miles north of San Luis Obispo, Cal. The tourist train was standing on the main line in the yards at Santa Margarita when the engine of the limited dashed into the rear end, plowing its way through one of the cars. Nineteen people were hurt, several of them seriously and two probably fatally.

**Quarrel Ends in Murder and Suicide.**  
Mrs. James Brennan, 500 Knox avenue, Minneapolis, quarreled with her husband and after he had gone to work attempted to kill his four children and herself. She shot and killed two of the children and wounded the other two so that one of them died later and the other is not expected to recover. She turned the revolver on herself and received a bullet in the left breast, which, it is believed, will result in death.

**Gravel Train Wrecked; Two Hurt.**  
A south-bound gravel train on the C. & B. & C. railroad left the track two miles north of Petrolene, Ind. Engineer George Thompson and Fireman George Shock were pinned beneath the engine. The engineer was slightly injured and readily extricated himself, but Shock was badly scalded and died several hours later. He lived at Pennville.

**Frightful Railroad Accident.**  
While making steam, three engines became uncoupled from a sand train six miles south of Hammond, Ind., on the Indiana Harbor railroad, and backed down grade into a stock train, killing one man, injuring nine others—four fatally—and demolishing eleven stock cars, one of which contained eight blooded horses, all of them being killed.

**Boiler Exploded; Two Were Killed.**  
A new ten-wheel engine on a north-bound freight train, under a full head of steam, exploded three miles out of Ennis, Texas. The entire train was derailed. Engineer Davenport and brakeman Glenn were instantly killed. Fireman Taylor was fatally scalded. Parts of the engine were blown two miles.

**The Temple of Vaudeville.**  
The Temple theatre at Fort Wayne, Ind., has been acquired by the Western Vaudeville Managers Association of Chicago and is now open as a permanent home of Vaudeville. There will be performances every afternoon and evening, making it almost continuous.

**Senator Clark Has a Strike.**  
The Butte Reduction Works at Butte, Mont., owned by Senator W. A. Clark, has been closed. General Manager A. H. Wethy refused to accede to the demands of the wire rope makers for an increase from \$3.50 to \$4.00 a day.

**\$100,000 Opera House Burned.**  
The Myer opera house at El Paso, Texas, erected in 1887, the finest building between San Antonio and Los Angeles, was totally destroyed by fire. The total loss is over \$100,000.

# RUSSIA NOW FREE

Emperor Nicholas II. Grants His Subjects Liberty.

## AUTOCRACY AT END

The Last Absolute Monarchy of Europe Passes Into History.

Emperor Surrenders the Absolute Rights of the Romanoffs and Gives the Helm to Peace Lovers as Premier-President—Czar Yields to Uprising by Whole Empire and Promise of Constitutional Form of Government Brings Signs of Peace.

The autocracy of Russia is no more. The absolute reign of the Romanoffs has ceased and the people's fight for liberty has been won.

In an imperial manifesto Monday night Emperor Nicholas surrendered and Count Witte came into power as minister-president, with an imperial mandate which will enable him to convert the farcical national assembly into a real legislative body elected by greatly extended suffrage and to confer upon the people fundamental civil liberties, including free speech.

The conditions of the imperial mandate grant to the people of Russia freedom of the press, the right of assembly and the immunity of the person, including the right of habeas corpus.

The municipal council, after reading the imperial manifesto at its sitting Monday evening, dispatched the following telegram to the Emperor: "The council welcomes with delight the long-desired tidings of freedom, firmly relying on a bright future for



NICHOLAS II.

our dear fatherland. Hurray for the emperor of a free people."

**Text of Emperor's Ukase.**  
The following is the text of the imperial manifesto issued by the Czar: "We, Nicholas II., by the grace of God emperor and autocrat of all the Russias, grand duke of Finland, etc., declare to all our faithful subjects that the troubles and agitation in our capitals and in numerous other places fill our heart with excessive pain and sorrow.

"The happiness of the Russian sovereign is indissolubly bound up with the happiness of our people, and the sor-



A STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION IN ST. PETERSBURG. Students in Russia, as in Germany, take considerable interest in politics. In St. Petersburg their sympathies are invariably on the side of the populace, and they are nearly always to the fore when any disturbances take place.

row of our people is the sorrow of the sovereign.

"From the present disorders may arise great national disruption. They menace the integrity and unity of our empire.

"The supreme duty imposed upon us by our sovereign office requires us to efface ourself and to use all the force and reason at our command to hasten to securing the unity and co-ordination of the power of the central government and to assure the success of the measures for pacification in all circles of public life, which are essential to the well being of our people.

**Directs the Government.**  
"We therefore direct our government to carry out our inflexible will in the following manner:

"1. To extend to the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty,

based on the real inviolability of person, freedom of conscience, speech, union and association.

"2. Without suspending the already ordered elections to the state duma, to invite to participation in the duma,



SYNAGOGUE IN WARSAW.

so far as the limited time before the convocation of the duma will permit, those classes of the population now completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things.



TROOPS RIDING DOWN WARSAW STRIKERS.

"3. To establish as an unchangeable rule that no law shall be enforceable without the approval of the state duma, and that it shall be possible for the elected of the people to exercise real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by us.

"We appeal to all faithful sons of Russia to remember their duty toward the fatherland, to aid in terminating these unprecedented troubles and to apply their forces, in co-operation with us, to the restoration of calm and peace upon our natal soil.

"NICHOLAS."

### How the News Is Received.

The news spread like wildfire throughout the city. The revolutionists, and active agitators generally, declared loudly that the government's promises would no longer suffice, and that the strike must be continued.

In fact, an hour after the news became known the revolutionists took occasion to throw the first bomb in St. Petersburg used since the strike began. The incident occurred near the polytechnic school, but there was no fatality.

Practically all classes, except the socialists and the extreme radicals, however, read the document with delight and amazement, declaring that it could not fail to rally the moderates to the support of Count Witte.

Finland has declared her independence. The Russian flag has been hauled down from all government buildings throughout Finnish territory and Finland's national flag and red flags are flying in their place. Dispatches from points outside of Helsinki show that the movement for independence is general. The Czar's



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soldiers all over Finland have discarded their uniforms.

**Witte's Message to America.**  
Count Witte sends the following message to America:

"I am sure the American people, who understand what freedom is, and the American press, which voices the wishes of the people, will rejoice with the friendly Russian nation at this moment, when the Russian people have received from his imperial majesty the promises and the guarantees of freedom, and will join in the hopes that the Russian people will wisely aid in the realization of those liberties by co-operating with the government for their peaceful introduction. Only thus will it be possible to secure the full benefits of the freedom conferred upon the people."

Adolph Carnot, mentioned for president of France, is a brother of the murdered president of that name.

# RUSSIANS IN REVOLT.

MOB RULE IS RAMPANT IN MANY PLACES.

Hundreds Slain and Wounded at Odessa, Kiev and Other Cities — Cossacks Pour Lead Into Malcontents and Trample on Them with Their Horses.

Despite the granting of a constitution by Emperor Nicholas, the fires of revolution are spreading over the Russian empire. Radicals, distrustful of the Czar's pledge, insist on the establishment of a republic. Hundreds have been slain in desperate conflicts between troops and revolutionaries in a score of places.

At Kharkov 400 persons have been killed and more than 1,000 wounded in street battles. In street fights at Odessa between students and workmen and the police and troops fully 100 persons have been killed and many scores injured. Mobs begun a



TROOPS RIDING DOWN WARSAW STRIKERS.

massacre of Jews and pillage of their shops in Odessa. Thirty-seven persons were slain and eighty-one wounded. The mobs are said to have been incited by the police. Many persons were killed or wounded on both sides in a savage conflict between revolutionaries and Cossacks at Kiev.

A mob attempted to storm the pris-



GATEWAY LEADING TO WINTER PALACE.

on at Minsk, but was beaten off by Cossacks. Many were slain or wounded by the Cossacks' volleys. At Warsaw conflicts between the soldiers and populace are frequent. Many persons were killed or wounded. Seven persons were killed and many wounded at Lodz in collisions between the mobs and troops. Eight persons were slain and twenty-four wounded at Pabianice, Russian Poland, when the infantry fired on a procession of workmen.

### Cossacks Trample People.

The news that Russia had been granted a constitution created enthusiasm in Odessa. All work was suspended and the streets were blocked with cheering crowds. At the town hall red flag demonstrations were charged by Cossacks, who caused their horses to trample on the people. There was considerable pillaging during the night on the outskirts of Odessa, which the students, who organized themselves into a city guard, tried to prevent. Mobs of rioters broke loose in various parts of the city and came in conflict with the bands of students, resulting in much bloodshed.

At Kiev, the populace seized the town hall and revolutionary speeches were being delivered to the crowd from the balcony when Cossacks appeared. Some of the people inside the building were armed and a regular engagement followed, resulting in many being killed or wounded on both sides. The Cossacks finally routed the crowd and captured the building. After dark the Jewish quarter was sacked. The Cossacks while passing the office of the Otklik, a liberal paper, fired three volleys at the building.

### Conflicts in Warsaw.

Disorders continue throughout Warsaw. Conflicts between the populace and soldiers are frequent. The authorities are charged with ignoring the imperial manifesto and general depression prevails everywhere. There is a complete deadlock in business and traffic. The streets and squares are full of troops. The people attempting to organize street meetings are promptly dispersed by bayonet charges.

Students and social democratic leaders who continue to declare that nothing but a democratic republic will suffice are using every means in their power to keep up the enthusiasm and drive the people into armed collisions with the troops.

The Duke of Sutherland is one of the greatest land owners in the world, his holdings being only exceeded by the Czar and the Esterhazy family.

# PRESIDENT IN PROCLAMATION SETS NOV. 30 AS THANKSGIVING DAY.

The President has issued his proclamation setting Thursday, Nov. 30 next, as a day for Thanksgiving, as follows: By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation:

When nearly three centuries ago the first settlers came to the country which has now become this great republic, they found not only hardship and privation, but terrible risk to their lives. In those grim years the custom grew of setting apart one day in each year for a special service of thanksgiving to the Almighty for preserving the people through the changing seasons. The custom has now become national and hallowed by immemorial usage. We live in easier and more plentiful times than our forefathers, the men who with rugged strength faced the rugged days; and yet the dangers to national life are quite as great now as at any previous time in our history. It is eminently fitting that once a year our people should set apart a day for praise and thanksgiving to the giver of good, and, at the same time, that they express their thankfulness for the abundant mercies received, should manfully acknowledge their shortcomings and pledge



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

themselves solemnly and in good faith to strive to overcome them. During the past year we have been blessed with bountiful crops. Our business prosperity has been great. No other people has ever stood on as high a level of material well-being as ours now stands. We are not threatened by foes from without. The foes from whom we should pray to be delivered are our own passions, appetites and follies; and against these there is always need that we should war.

Therefore I now set apart Thursday, the 30th day of this November, as a day of thanksgiving for the past and of prayer for the future, and on that day I ask that throughout the land the people gather in their homes and places of worship, and in rendering thanks unto the Most High for the manifold blessings of the past year, consecrate themselves to a life of cleanliness, honor and wisdom, so that this nation may do its allotted work on the earth in a manner worthy of those who founded it and of those who preserved it.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this second day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and thirtieth. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President: ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State.



THE RAILROADS.

The Grand Army has been granted a rate of 1 cent a mile for the next annual convention, to be held in St. Paul, from all points in Western Passenger Association territory, except stations within a radius of 150 miles.

Appropriations amounting to \$18,000,000 have been made by the Erie road to put its roadbed into as good physical condition as that of any other railroad in the world. The expenditure of this large amount already has begun. Total expenditures for new equipment this year have amounted to \$15,000,000.

"Millions for improvement" is the watchword of the New York Central lines for the coming year. Not only will the work of building new cutoffs and spurs be continued but the main track of the entire system are to be relaid with 100 and 90-pound rails, and even the side tracks will be laid with 85-pound rails, so that by the end of 1906 there will not be a lighter rail on the whole system.

The Western Passenger Association is considering the advisability of making important changes in the rules governing the transportation of baggage. At present it is sought to limit the liability to \$100. It is now proposed to retain this limit, but to legalize it by giving the passenger the privilege of declaring more value at the time of checking. In that event it is likely a sliding scale of rates will be provided which will in effect make the railroad company an insurer of the property.

The New York Central railroad has placed orders with several manufacturing companies for a total of 25,000 freight cars, calling for the expenditure of about \$25,000,000. This is the largest order for equipment ever placed by a railroad in this country.

Sales of town lots for the new town of Shoshone, at the edge of the Wind River reservation on the new line of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, have been unprecedented. Buyers evidently figure on the growth of a city there when the Indian reservation is thrown open next June.

# COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

**Chicago.** Viewed broadly, business generally makes good progress. The high cost of borrowing does not intercept a generous use of money for expanding needs and bank exchanges are seen to be making an exceptionally high average. Aside from difficulties in freight transportation and accumulating delays in deliveries, manufacturing conditions exhibit well sustained production.

A smaller movement of grain occurred this week, but the distribution of raw material and other commodities was heavy. New demands made a satisfactory gain in the absorption of future outputs of finished material, the iron and steel branches, as usual, leading. Wholesale shipments to the interior continue large and reorders frequently appear for staple wares.

The seasonable weather stimulated further activity in State street dealings, the buying being brisk in the prominent lines. Country advices indicate enlarging sales of necessities and much improvement work going forward. Farmers are not yet rushing grain to market, indicating that their finances are easy, and mercantile collections make a good showing.

Increasing earnings of western railroads testify to an unprecedented movement of freight.

Notwithstanding the high range of prices no diminution of activity appears in the hide and leather branches. Dealings in lumber and other building stuffs are of exceptional proportions, and construction work is largely augmented by various undertakings involving heavy outlays for labor and material. Structural iron mills are under extreme pressure. Dealings in merchant iron and pipe have increased and there is more drawing upon capacity in wire, machinery, hardware and electric supplies.

Failures reported in the Chicago district number 28, against 20 last week and 20 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

**New York.** Activity, in fact, buoyancy, still characterizes practically all lines of trade and industry. Cooler weather is a stimulus to retail trade in all but a few small and relatively unimportant sections of the country. Reorder business reflects this in a steady call from jobbers for dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats—in fact, all lines of wearing apparel. Holiday trade in many lines also shows effects of early buying. The long-awaited materializing of European demand for our breadstuffs is apparently now at hand. Business in this line, it is claimed, is now limited only by vessel room capacity. Higher prices for nearly all farm products have helped in agricultural districts, and to a certain extent improved collections. Business failures in the United States for the week ended Oct. 29 number 178, against 178 last week, 180 in the like week of 1904, 217 in 1903, 194 in 1902 and 172 in 1901. In Canada failures for the week number 23, as against 31 last week and 22 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.

# THE MARKETS

**Chicago—Cattle,** common to prime, \$4.00 to \$6.30; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 89c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 51c; oats, standard, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 71c to 72c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$13.00; prairie, \$6.00 to \$12.50; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 22c; eggs, fresh, 18c to 21c; potatoes, per bushel, 60c to 70c.

**Indianapolis—Cattle,** shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 88c; corn, No. 2, 48c to 49c; oats, No. 2, 28c to 29c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 60c.

**St. Louis—Cattle,** \$4.50 to \$5.90; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.10; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 49c to 50c; oats, No. 2, 28c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 58c to 60c.

**Cincinnati—Cattle,** \$4.00 to \$4.85; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.15; sheep, \$2.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 73c to 74c.

**Detroit—Cattle,** \$4.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$4.90; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2, yellow, 50c to 51c; oats, No. 3, white, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 72c.

**Milwaukee—Wheat,** No. 2, northern, 85c to 87c; corn, No. 3, 52c to 54c; oats, standard, 28c to 31c; rye, No. 1, 72c to 73c; barley, No. 2, 53c to 55c; pork, mess, \$16.10.

**Toledo—Wheat,** No. 2, mixed, 85c to 88c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 51c to 53c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; clover seed, prime, \$8.02.

**Buffalo—Cattle,** choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.20; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.75; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.40.

**New York—Cattle,** \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.05; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, red, 93c to 95c; corn, No. 2, 60c to 62c; oats, natural, white, 35c to 37c; butter, creamery, 20c to 22c; eggs, western, 25c to 27c.